

## The Mormon Leaders.

The three counties of Wayne, Ontario, and Monroe, New York, which join each other, contributed the four men who have been the most prominent and successful Mormon leaders—Smith, Young, Kimball, and Phelps. Brigham lived near the line dividing Ontario and Monroe counties, in the town of Victor, at the time he became a Mormon. He had always manifested a proclivity to religious fanaticism, or rather he was a lazy rapscallion, good for nothing except to howl at a camp meeting. He lived in a dilapidated log shanty, with a patient, suffering wife, surrounded by a host of tow-headed children. Occasionally he made up a lot of axe-helves, and traded them off for sugar and tea; in other fits of industry he would do a day's work in the hay-field for a neighbor, hoe the potatoes in his own little patch, or pound clothes for his wife on a washing day.

But his special mission was to go to camp-meetings and revivals, where he managed to get his daily bread out of the more wealthy brethren, in consideration of the union with which he shouted "ga-lo-rah!" On such occasions, Brigham took no thought of the morrow, but cheerfully putting on his old wool hat, he would leave his family without flour in the barrel, or wood at the door, and telling his wife that the "Lord would provide," he would put off for a week's absence. Poor Mrs. Brigham managed along by borrowing from the neighbors, with small hope of repaying.

Brigham was just the man for the religion, and the religion seemed expressly adapted to him. He became an exhorter, held neighborhood meetings, ranted and howled his doctrine into the minds of others as weak as himself, and finally went west with the rest of them; where he has developed his power until the poor miserable rustic loafer is Governor of a Territory, and chief prophet of a great religious sect. He has just the mixture of shrewdness and folly which is required for success in fanaticism or quackery. A wiser man could not hold his place. A man must be a half fool and half knave to be a successful quack.

Heber C. Kimball was a man of more respectability. He was born a fanatic, and if not a Mormon would be something else just like it. In his church—he was a Baptist originally—he was one of those pestilential fellows who want resolutions passed at church meetings withholding fellowship from somebody else, and insist upon having a codicil added to the Bible. We believe he had some property. He has much more talent than Brigham Young, but is inferior to him in the elements of quackery. He has very respectable relatives now living in that part of Monroe county from which he started.

## Independence and Independent Thinkers and Writers.

We hear a good deal of unnecessary twaddle now-a-days, about independent thinkers and writers, speakers, journalists, &c., &c. In nine cases out of ten, this cry of independence is a mere cover for unrestrained license and barefaced inconsistency. Some mere political demagogue, time server, toady or traitor, finds it convenient and profitable to cut a short corner and give the lie direct to his past professions and practice, and then, to shield himself from the lash of truthful criticism and exposure, he turns around very coolly and says, "Oh! I'm an independent man, an independent thinker!" The assumption is made that a self-styled independence can excuse and justify the most shameless inconsistency. Away with such hollow hearted platitudes about independence.—Judah or Arnold might as well have excused their crimes, on the score that they were "independent" men—independent thinkers and actors.

Your truly independent man is not an inconsistent one—not a toady—not a traitor. He is independent who is free. He is free whom the Truth makes free. Truth is changeless and eternal. He, therefore, who the most surely and steadily follows and cherishes and adores the Truth, is at once the most truly and nobly free,—the most truly and nobly "independent."

When you hear a man continually sounding to the world the pangs of his "independency" when you see him on all occasions flouting himself before community as an independent man, then set that man down as, in all probability, a double faced hypocrite—a fawning sycophant or miserable time server. If a man is really independent—nobly so—people will find it out without his telling them of it, once a week.—*Lawrence Re-publican.*

A modest young lady, desiring a leg of a chicken at the table, said: "I'll take that part which ought to be dressed in drawers!" A young gentleman opposite, immediately called out for that part which ought to wear the bustle!

Why is a Jackass like a Kansas corn field? Because he's some on corn.

## A Baby and a Basket—A Small Catastrophe.

The Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* has the following good story among its police reports:

As Mrs. Esther Stansbury, residing in a court running from Race, below Sixth street, was about to bring a bucket of water from the hydrant, last night, who found a basket suspended from the knob of the front door. Putting her hand into the basket, she felt something alive and kicking, so wrapped up in rags that no further discovery could be made without unwrapping the object. A piece of paper, folded like a letter, lay by the side of the animated baby. Mrs. Stansbury immediately returned into the house, and by the light of a lamp examined the billet. It was directed to her husband. She tremulously broke the seal and read as follows:

"To Joe Stansbury—Sir: I send you the baby, which you will please take care of, and bring up right, so that it may turn out a better man than its daddy. Oh, Joseph! what a silly old rake you are! Who would think that such a sober old spindle-shanks could be such a tearing down sinner? The child is yours—you may swear to that. Look at it—it is Joe Stansbury all over. You deceived me shamefully, Joe—letting on to be a widower! But do a father's duty by the young one, and I'll forgive you. Your heart-broken NANCY."

P. S.—Don't let that sharp-nosed wife of yours see this letter. Gammon her with some kind of a story about the baby.

Mr. Stansbury was in the basement kitchen, quietly eating his supper, and little imagining what a storm was brewing over his head. The door of the kitchen was violently thrown open, and his wife's voice yelled out: "Stansbury come up here, you villain! Here's a mess for you."

The astonished Stansbury hastily obeyed the summons. "Don't you want to see Nancy's heart broken Nancy?" cried Mrs. Stansbury, when her guilty husband hobbled into the room.

"Nancy! what Nancy's that?" said the sly old rogue, in well feigned astonishment. "Why, Nancy, the mother of this baby that's hung up at the door, Mr. Stansbury! Oh, you look mighty innocent; just read the letter and look into the basket! Don't be afraid, it won't bite; it's got no teeth, poor thing. You'll know it; for as the hussey says, it's just like you all over. Please goodness, I'll expose you before everybody."

In less than five minutes, Mrs. S. had collected a room full of spectators—half of the inhabitants of the court—to witness the process of unwrapping the baby. Anxious expectation sat on every countenance, as the jealous lady tore away rag after rag from the body of the founding, the vigorous movement of which astonished everybody. "It's full of the devil already," said Mrs. S.; "that shows it's his. You'll soon see that it's like him in everything."

At last, all the swaddling clothes being removed, out jumped the baby and made its escape through the open window. It was a big tom cat!

## Tea.

Some editor, who ought to know better, claims that not one person in a hundred knows how to make tea properly. We quote his recipe, that our lady readers may, by experiment, ascertain whether or not he is right: "To MAKE TEA AS IT SHOULD BE.—Fill the teapot with boiling water; then put in the tea, and allow it to stand five minutes before it is used. The leaves gradually absorb the water and sink to the bottom, and the result is, they are not scalded, as they are when boiling water is poured over them and you get the true flavor of the tea. Much less tea is required in this way than under the old and common practice."

COMMON MEREIES.—A gentleman was once stopped in the streets of London by a stranger, who asked him, "Did you ever thank God for your reason?"

"I don't know that I ever did," the gentleman replied.

"Do it quickly, then," said the stranger, "for I have lost mine."

Though this was spoken by one who had lost his reason, it certainly contains a very rational sentiment, that should impress every rational mind. Our common mereies are often disregarded, merely because they are common.

AN EXAMPLE FOR YOUTH.—fifty-four years ago, at the age of twelve, George Peabody had occasion to pass through Concord, on his way to Vermont. He stopped all night at the "Stickney Hotel," where he paid for his lodging and breakfast by sawing wood. Now his worth millions.

"I suppose," said a patient, while feeling the pulse of a quack, "that you think me a humbug?" "Sir," replied the sick man, "I perceive you can discover a man's thoughts by his pulse!"

## Depreciation of Property in Western New York.

A correspondent of the *Missouri Democrat*, writing from the east, gives a sorry picture of pecuniary matters in Western New York. He says:—

"So great is the emigration to Kansas, Nebraska and the western states and territories, from western New York, that we have been told by intelligent gentlemen, residents of this section of the State, that farms in the neighborhood of Rochester, Geneva, Auburn and other thriving cities, that, four years ago would sell for \$150 an acre, will not now bring \$40! They are all sellers and no buyers. The deposits in the banks of western New York have also fallen off nearly fifty per cent. In virtue of this emigration, farmers and others are taking their money with them, instead of letting it lay in bank till invested."

"John, how does the thermometer stand?" "Against the wall, dad." "I mean how is the mercury?" "Guess it's pretty well; it hasn't complained lately." "You little rascal, is it colder than it was yesterday?" "I really don't know, dad, but I'll go out and feel."

Beauty, as the flower in blossom, soon fades; but the divine excellencies of the mind, like the medicinal virtues of the plant, remain in it, when all those charms are withered.

There is a great difference between talking and acting. The men who promise the most, and talk the loudest, are men who flinch at the moment of need, and turn the cold shoulder.

Dan Rice was attacked by his trained rhinoceros, at Buffalo; a short time since. The enraged animal "horned" him, and threw him fifteen feet. Dan was seriously bruised.

A philosopher who had married a vulgar but amiable girl, used to call her "Brown Sugar," because, he said, she was sweet but unrefined.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GODEY'S BEST EFFORT!

Still greater attractions will be offered in *Godey's Lady's Book* for 1857.

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### ENGRAVINGS AND STORIES

Than any other Periodical of the age. Volume LIV. of *Godey's Lady's Book* commenced in Jan. 1857, and the Publisher and Proprietor would take this occasion to return his thanks to the Ladies of America for their steady patronage of their own book since its first publication in July, 1830, by the same publisher, a period of over twenty-seven years, a circumstance unparalleled in the Magazine Literature of the country. He would be wanting in common gratitude to that great Republic of Ladies, for whom it is his pride to say, that he was the first to commence a Magazine suited to their wants, and for whom he has labored longer and better than any other man in the Union, if he did not use all the means that long experience and the command of money gives him, to make the best and most suitable work for those who have so liberally and so long patronized him; and he feels assured that so long as he may deserve it, by publishing the best Lady's Book in the country, so long will that encouragement be continued. It will be impossible for him to enumerate all that he intends, to do this year, but he will again promise that the Book for 1857, shall surpass that of 1856. Let the result show.

### NEW FEATURES FOR 1857!!

A New and Very Interesting Story—by Miss Victoria Victor, (late Fuller) was commenced in the January number.

Miss Virginia F. Townsend, commenced one of her thrilling stories in the February number.

Mario Harlan, author of "Alone" and "Hidden Path" will also contribute during the year.

Mrs. A. B. Neal, commenced in the January number, and will continue in every number a story of domestic nature.

Trials of an English Housekeeper, continued; also, Carolina Backwoods Sketches, by a celebrated author.

Pa-line Forrych, Mrs. S. J. Hale, Miss Virginia D. Foster, Mrs. E. F. Ellis, Mrs. Annie E. Porter, Mrs. Nichols, Miss A. T. Wilbur, Rev. Hastings Wild and W. Gifford Simms, Esq., will all contribute during the year.

This is only giving an idea of our intentions for 1857—in short *Godey's Lady's Book*, will possess the interest of any other three Magazines. TERMS—cash in advance!

One Copy one year, \$3.00 Two Copies \$5.00 Three copies one year (in advance) \$6.00 Five Copies, and one extra to person sending the club \$10.00. 8 copies one year and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making 9 copies for \$15.00; Eleven copies one year, 1 extra, \$20.00.

The only Magazine that can be introduced into any of the above clubs is *Arthur's Home Magazine*—one of more of that work can be included in the Club in place of the *Lady's Book*, if preferred.

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## PRAIRIE CITY, KANSAS TERRITORY.

The settlement of Kansas will be read in the future with great interest. The terror of her political history for the first two years will not astonish the future much more than her material prosperity and rapid settlement that so immediately succeeded the restoration of peace. The period of her fraternal civil war, for two years, was marked with greater brutality and danger than any other period since the formation of the Federal Government; extermination of the Free State settlers by death, or removal from the country was fully determined upon by the men acting and leading this unnatural warfare against their brothers, who had attempted to carve a home from this wild but beautiful country. Their oppressions have lifted the sympathy, the talent, and the purse of the free North in behalf of their suffering brethren in the midst of these occidental regions. The tongues of old defenders of the cause of Freedom, united with many new ones—have been heard in our national councils, in warning and denunciation against the wrongs committed upon the rights of their countrymen.

The immigration into the Territory this spring, with the large amount of capital, and the consequent rise of property, the founding and building up of new towns is as natural as the former period was unnatural.

All the lands of Eastern Kansas, for 100 miles back, is soon to be occupied, not excepting many of the Indian reservations. The mania for town property, like a prairie fire, is now sweeping over the land. Many of these towns are only to have an existence on paper, with perhaps a location. None, however, are to be covered by swamps, or lakes, as in many of the new States of the West; for swamps and lakes do not exist in Kansas.

Many of these towns are to possess real life, and investments made in them are destined to yield a most beautiful return. These towns are located in different parts of the territory, and the eye of the sagacious speculator will soon discover them. With the map of Kansas in his hand, he will readily decide, his mind the lines that are to be the great commercial arteries of the country, through which are to ebb and flow the business of the country, and carry to the still further west, the civilization and settlement that is now flowing in here.

### PRAIRIE CITY

Is situated on the new Santa Fe road, forty-five miles west of Kansas City, and fifteen miles south of Lawrence. The commerce of New Mexico will soon be carried through this town, in wagons, each drawn by five or six pair of oxen or mules, carrying from four to six thousand pounds, and in trains of from ten to fifty wagons; making the distance of nine hundred miles in drives of from ten to twenty miles each day. Passing through the town are roads running from Lawrence to Oswatimie, Peoria, Paola, Ohio City, Stanton, and all points in the Neosho and Potawatomie country, which have immense travel.

The location of PRAIRIE CITY is not equalled—certainly not surpassed—by any place on this road, at all suitable for a town. It lies on a beautiful piece of land gently sloping to the South, with a prominent bluff on the northern extremity, from which can be seen for a distance of thirty miles, the most enchanting scenery of the "Land of America," in a ring of which, the river John Pierpont said, "God made me a lovelier country, but it's very certain that he never has." The *Lawrence Herald of Freedom*, of Aug. 23th, 1857, says:

"PRAIRIE CITY.—We passed through this thriving town last week, and pronounce it one of the most beautiful towns in Kansas. In a country like this, where every man thinks his claim hand some enough for a town, and every town sees beauties in its own location, which no extravagance can over state, it is no little credit to the originators to say and to feel, that the natural beauties of scenery which surround them are equal to the first in Kansas. The people, too, have the true pioneer spirit; stone buildings, frame buildings, log buildings, shanties and cloth houses, all indicate thrift and courage. On the summit of the hill, which overlooks the country far and wide, is now being erected a substantial stone building for a seminary of learning."

Bordering on the northern and southern frontiers of the town are branches of the Ottawa creek, thus supplying it with an abundance of wholesome water.

Both of these streams are lined with timber, from a quarter of a mile in breadth. The black walnut, and the burr oak are the prevailing varieties, interspersed with hickory, hickory, etc.; there is no pine or hemlock in Eastern Kansas. This timber is all taken by actual settlers, who reside on the ground. Claims with timber can be bought at this time, from five to fifteen hundred dollars.

### PRAIRIE.

A fine prairie as there is in this country, lies round about in this region. And many claims can yet be had within three, or four miles of the town.

### TIMBER.

There is a sufficient quantity of timber to supply the reasonable wants of the farmers, and for town purposes. And timber grows very fast in this country; the locust can be grown from the seed in three or four years, sufficiently large for fence posts.

### FENCING.

A claim can hardly be found without sufficient stone on the same to fence it, and build all that is desired—Wire fence can be made at a cost of about forty cents a rod. This kind of fence would be, we think, the most available to start with; the Orange Orange will give protection to crops in about four years from the seed.

### STONE.

We have the best of building stone on the town site in great abundance. The cost of quarrying and hauling is about three dollars a cord. Lime and sand can be had at cheap rates, and in any quantities.

### WATER.

In this respect, we think, Prairie City has the advantage over many other towns in the country. While water, as a rule, is abundant, and of a good quality in the Territory, still it is of a better quality and more easily obtained in some localities than others. We think every citizen can have good water in his yard at an expense of from twenty to fifty dollars. This, it will be acknowledged, is a desideratum of greater value than almost any thing else. It must be a great drawback to a town, where all the water is brought from a spring, or hauled from the river, or obtained by digging from fifty to eighty feet to obtain it.

### EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES

We can truthfully say that in no part of Kansas Territory are the people so blessed with educational privileges as the people of this section. On "Liberty Hill," within the city site, is now being erected a Seminary, which is designed for two teachers. When completed it will be two stories in height, surrounded with an ornamental campus. The Methodist E. Church have located and design soon to complete school.

ing a University within one-half mile of here, which, when completed, will be second to none west of the Mississippi river. With these facts in consideration, people in the States can have no grounds for hesitating to remove here for fear of depriving their children from educational privileges.

### PRAIRIE CITY.

Is fairly under way, with more improvements and better prospects than any other town on this great middle thoroughfare. Such is our position, that we defy successful competition. Our main street already has a business appearance, and general buildings are now in process of erection. No place in the Territory will make greater returns to the capitalists for money invested than will Prairie City.

### TO MECHANICS.

No class is needed here more than mechanics. The most liberal inducements are offered them by the Association. One, two, and three lots are donated to them—according to the occupation pursued and the amount invested in improvements. Mechanical occupations of every description can be followed here with great safety, affording harvests of profits to its engagers. Paul is emigrating from the States generally leave their household goods behind to avoid paying the exorbitant freightage up the Missouri, and consequently they rely upon the Territory for a refit. Thus it will be seen that the demand for everything indispensable for housekeeping must necessarily be great.

People desirous of obtaining information about Prairie City, will have all inquiries promptly and satisfactorily answered by addressing, either in person or by mail, to the President of the Association, H. J. CANNIFF, Pres't. M. SARVER, Sec'y.

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### PORTRAITS ON STEEL.

Gen. Schuyler, Gen. Chas. Lee, Gen. Putnam, Gen. Arnold, Gen. Green, Gen. Ward, Gen. Knox, Gen. Simard, Gen. Montgomery, Gen. Lord, Gen. Schirring, Gen. Baron Steuben, Gen. Lafayette, Count Pulaski, Gen. Lincoln, Gen. Mercer, Gen. Henry Lee, Col. Moutrie, Gen. Wayne, Gen. Clinton, Robert Morris, Gen. Stark, Gen. Hamilton, Gen. Gates, Gen. Glover, Gen. Sir William Howe, Gen. Sir Henry Clinton, Washington from the picture by Peale, Washington from the picture by Trumbull, Washington from the picture by Wuttmuer, Washington from the picture by Stuart. Washington from the picture of Houdon's Statue, Washington from the picture of Brown's statue, Washington from original profile. Mrs. Washington (early portrait). Mrs. Washington from Stuart, Miss Phillips from original picture.

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